

The Saturday Evening Post.

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TO THE NEW YEAR.

Thou new-born year, thou span yet undefined,
Portion of time, anticipate, I greet
Thy opening with jubilation kind,
And would, reluctant, flitting guest, entreat,
With us sojourning, yet a longer stay;
Or wilt thou, like thy parent, haste away?
Thou new-born year, why should the joyous smile
Of reckless riot, usher in thy name?
Ah, why shouldst thou dissipate thy prime,
The sons of men, when Reason would proclaim
Life is a vapour, mark, it quick recedes,
Eternity is near, with all its deeds?
What art thou, gliding portent, but the note
That speak'st, though dumb, existence' passing
And?
Thy warning strains, though they be unheeded, dost
Along our passage, to the traveller tell,
"Depart, poor pilgrim, leave this vale, noblest,
Arise, ye giddy, this is not your rest."
Vision of future days, fair blooming year,
Thou art evanescent! soon, alas, thy flight
Shall be the theme; for thou wilt disappear,
Thou, too, wilt slumber in the iron night
Of by-gone ages; on the hoary scroll
Be chronicled, whose page none may unroll.
Child of the past, herald of years to come,
I greet thy entrance, for thou tellest me
With accents kind, that beg my reckoned term
Of months will be fulfilled, and I shall be
No more a wanderer in a sunless way,
Where disappointment droops beneath the world's
Cold ray.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

WINTER.

Inscribed to Miss P.

The clouds that gather thick around,
The frigid winds that harshly sound,
The nipping frost, the frozen ground,
Winter portend.
The trees stand naked, stripp'd and lean,
Depriv'd of all their foliage green,
And not a spear of grass is seen
In all the land.
The clouds surcharg'd, and pending low,
Let fall their weights in torrents slow,
And cover o'er with fleecy snow,
Nature's expanse.
Dread Winter's icy hand doth chill
The bubbling water—brooks congeal
In one rude mass, and tightly seal
Rivers immense.
The vocal feather'd tribe, that greet
The morn, have took their last retreat,
To a more genial pleasant seat,
Far to the south.
The sun pursues its rapid way,
Depriv'd of every heating ray;
The tedious night, the shorten'd day,
Increase the gloom.
But soon these prospects dark and drear,
Shall pass away with every fear,
And beautiful Spring again appear
In bright array.
'Tis thus in dark affliction's hour,
When threat'ning clouds around us lour,
Hope sheds a vernal prospect o'er
The drooping mind.
W.

Youth and Beauty's Bridal Night.

Stars, let your rays resplendent shine,
And thou, chaste Moon, dispense thy light
O'er all the vast expanse divine,
On Youth and Beauty's Bridal Night.
And, Venus, wreath thy fairest flowers,
With gems of dew, unearthly bright;
And thou, O Time, prolong the hours
Of Youth and Beauty's Bridal Night.
Let pleasure tread the festive hall,
Let music sweet with love unite;
And soft of joy the footsteps fall,
On Youth and Beauty's Bridal Night.
And still through life, where'er ye rove
As Time speeds on with rapid flight,
May every hour as blissful prove
As Youth and Beauty's Bridal Night.
BOSTON BAND.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

"How softly falls the foot of Time
Which only treads on flowers."

The contemplative mind, with secret rap-
ture, loves to dwell upon the pleasing scenes
of childhood, and will oft revert to hours
of earlier years, when nought disturbed the
lighthearted unknown to grief and care;
'Twas then unmindful of the past, regard-
less of the future, and heedless of the noise-
less foot of Time hastening away. But ah!
how soon those halcyon days, those happy,
happy moments glide away, how soon are
they fled forever. Our growing years are cal-
culated to teach us "Man was made to
mourn." The sphere in which we move is

not altogether exempt from trials, and com-
bined circumstances of one kind or another
serve to convince us, in a little while our
earthly warfare will cease.

The expiration of the year induces us to
glance at past scenes, wherein we may oft
discover a want of that stability which adds
so much dignity to the character of the
Christian; but if (in direct opposition to the
injunction of those who feel a deep
interest in our eternal welfare, and contrary
to the admonitions of the silent monitor
speaking intelligibly within) we have still
gone headlong in the road of vanity and
folly, how awful must be the retrospect.—
And as the New-Year comes on apace, we
are naturally led to reflect upon the many
changes that have taken place since the
commencement of the last—how many who
were then, "ruddy with health and vivid
with expectation," now lie within the nar-
row enclosure of the grave—how many
who were careless and unconcerned, are
now overtaken by disease, and pain and
sorrow awaits them; a season of tribulation,
which affords them an opportunity of com-
muning with their Maker, and themselves,
is calculated to wean them from the falling
enjoyments of this world, and elevate their
souls to nobler and more exalted pleasures:
they learn that short indeed are the hours
allotted to prepare for Eternity, and uncer-
tain is the date of all things here below.
Let those who are yet busied about many
things unprofitable in their nature, not sa-
tisfying in their effects, learn from the cir-
cumstances of the past to regard the events
of the future, that so when time in his ra-
pid flight, shall have wafted from them an-
other year, they may have become wise
unto Salvation.

A LOVER OF VIRTUE.

12th Mo. 20th, 1822.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

If we consider how very liable we are
to be governed by prejudices and influenced
by custom, we shall discover that great
care is requisite in forming opinions of re-
ligious matters, to clear our minds from
mistakes and prejudices, which darken
the understanding and hinder us from see-
ing the true excellence of divine things,
and prevent us from judging justly of the
comparative value and importance of the
different theological precepts taught from
the pulpit, or the pens of polemical writers.
Such an unbiased state of mind is of the
greatest importance. It prepares us for
examining the scriptures with fairness and
impartiality, to draw from them the great
doctrines of our faith pure, without loading
Christianity with idolatrous ceremonies
which do not belong to it, or giving up any
of its important or essential requisitions.
In that sacred depository of revelations
made known to us by holy men of old, we
may find all the necessary articles of faith
clearly laid down, and if we are but wil-
ling to receive them in their simplicity we
need not seek in polemical distinctions or
among the dogmas of the schools, for a
better or a more sure rule of our faith and
practice. It is not denied that learning
and science are useful in unfolding some
obscurities of the sacred text; but that
with these lights alone no man can ever
unravel the sublime mysteries of revela-
tion. It is by placing too much reliance
in such agents that mankind have been car-
ried away into endless mazes of opinions
and systems. All that is requisite in spi-
ritual things is clearly made known to us
according as Paul declared to the Romans,
"that which is to be known of God is made
manifest in man—for even the invisible
things of Him from the foundation of the
world are clearly seen, being understood
by the things that are made, even his eter-
nal power and Godhead; so that they were
without excuse: for when they knew God
they glorified him not as God—but became
vain in their imaginations, and their foolish
hearts were darkened. Professing them-
selves to be wise, they became fools and
changed the glory of the incorruptible God
into an image made like to corruptible
man, and to birds and four footed beasts
and creeping things." Thus it is by the
pride and vanity of our imaginations, we
extinguish the sparks of immortality which
glows within our bosoms, and "the truth
of God is changed into a lie, and the crea-
ture is worshipped and served more than
the creator." To the universal and "savi-
ing light within" we are referred by al-
most every page of scripture, and upon this

foundation rests the great gospel scheme
of redemption, agreeable to the testimony
which has been recently borne to it by that
evangelical preacher, Elias Hicks, whose
powerful ministry has been felt and con-
fessed by countless thousands, who have
heard him hold forth the great doctrines of
Christianity in their purity, clearing them
from the errors, the corruptions and false
expositions, imposed upon them by tradi-
tion.

BEREAN.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

The mortification of the animal appetites
and passions, has, in almost all ages, been
considered a necessary medium through
which an atonement was to be made for
sin, and a state of acceptance in the Di-
vine sight to be obtained. Man, when un-
der the influence of condemnation for his
departure from the path of his religious
duty, naturally is disposed to look for re-
lief, and could he persuade himself to be-
lieve that the same spirit which opens to
him his duty, and reproves him for his de-
parture from it, is also that which is gra-
tious and merciful to pass by his trans-
gressions when his repentance has become
so deeply rooted as to fortify him against
falling into the same evil afterwards, he
would then find that it is not sacrifices
and offerings, and penance that are re-
quired, but a contrite spirit and patience
under the convictions and reproofs of in-
struction.

History tells us that about the year 1860,
one Rainer, a hermit, instituted a religious
sect in Italy, who taught that corporeal
chastisement should be practised upon the
naked shoulders, in order to obtain mercy
from God, and a great number of both
sexes and persons of all ages, were weak
enough to become converts to this doc-
trine. These whippers, as they were called,
are said to have been exemplary in
point of morals, yet being joined by a tur-
bulent rabble, who were infected with ri-
diculous and impious opinions, the em-
perors and pontiffs thought proper to put
an end to this religious frenzy, by declar-
ing all devout whipping contrary to the
divine law, and prejudicial to the soul's
eternal interest.

But the sect revived again in Germany,
in the next century. They held, among
other things, that whipping, was of equal
virtue with baptism and the other sacra-
ments, that the forgiveness of sins was to
be obtained by it from God, without the
merits of Jesus Christ, that the old law of
Christ was soon to be abolished, and that
a new law, enjoining the baptism of blood
to be administered by whipping, was to
be substituted in its place. Clement VII.
thundered out anathemas against them,
and several of them were burnt by the in-
quisitions; but they were not easily extir-
pated. They appeared again in Thuringia
and Lower Saxony in the fifteenth century,
and rejected not only the sacraments, but
every branch of external worship, placing
their only hope of salvation in faith and
whipping. Their leader, Conrad Schmidt,
and many others, were committed to the
flames by German inquisitors, about the
year 1444.

This strange infatuation does not appear
to have been embodied into a sect for se-
veral centuries past, neither do we find
many individuals who entertain the same
views in regard to their own individual
persons—None are now inclined to have
their own bodies lacerated for the good of
their souls, though many believe the me-
thod may be usefully practised upon other
people; but faggots and gibbets and whip-
ping posts never made a Christian. He
that conquers his own wayward passions,
serves God with more acceptance than he
possibly could by all the penance and mor-
tification that he can perform in the will of
man.

LUCAS.

FROM "THE OLD BACHELOR."

"P.S. Apropos: my daughter Ruth, who has
read the last number with evident delight,
contends that I cannot be an old bachelor. Where
the girl derives her notions on that head I am
unable to tell, though I think myself too wise
too feelingly for one unacquainted with conjugal
and parental affection. It behoves thee, Friend,
honestly to inform us of thy real character in that
respect. Who knows but that some of our tender-
hearted girls may fall in love with thee, and, after
the truth comes out, die of grief at the disappoint-
ment."

Verily, verily I say unto thee, Ruth, I am indeed
and in truth, an Old Bachelor—Behold the por-

trait of my person. I am upwards of six feet
high, and as thin as that knight whom Corvanus
has immortalized. My locks have been bleached
by the snows of sixty winters. My nose and chin
have called out, like two doughty champions, to
meet in mortal combat; and, from the menacing
altitude in which they now stand surveying each
other, it is obvious that they must soon have a
meeting, in spite of my teeth. While my mouth
recedes from the field in dismay, and its corners
retreat to my ears, as if for the convenience of
whispering their terrors, unheard by the formi-
dable champions in front. After this, I believe my
friend Tim will not think the pretty Ruth in much
danger from me. I call her pretty! because I
cannot think of a Quaker girl, without associating
with her image, the ideas of modesty, sweetness
and simplicity, together with those sparkling eyes
and blooming cheeks, which health and innocence
so constantly bestow. I beg that Ruth will ac-
cept my sincere thanks for the honour which she
does me in perusing these papers; and I promise
her if she continues to do so that henceforth, that
whether I am able to amuse and instruct her or
not, no sentiment shall ever fall from my pen to
give pain to her heart, or deepen the blot upon her
innocent cheek.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

"And there were Giants on the earth in those days."
According to some philosophers man-
kind have very much depreciated from
what they were many centuries ago, not
only as regards moral habits, but in a phy-
sical point of view as regards size and
strength. According to these cynical ob-
servers of men and manners, the ancients
were not only better and wiser, but were
even in size far superior to the present
pigmy race of mankind. I have often la-
mented that we have such a vague account
of our first progenitor—had Moses given
us his size, colour, and all other particulars,
it would have saved a deal of perplexity
to our learned divines, commentators and
philosophers, who have thrown a good deal
of "learned dust" into the eyes of their
readers without shedding any light upon
the subject. Some of the Jewish Rabbies
supposed that Adam was created so tall
that his head reached to heaven, and that
he was squeezed down to a diminutive size
as a punishment for violating the law of his
maker! Huxton, the celebrated naturalist,
conjectures that mankind originally sprung
from a species of Monkeys, a more plausi-
ble theory surely, and might be twisted so
as to account for the multitude of non-
descript animals which we daily see walk-
ing the streets upon their hind legs, and
for want of a more appropriate generic
term have been called Dandies.—Ancient
history, particularly the bible, in diverse
places, speaks of men of extraordinary
stature; according to these accounts some
of them must have been five or six times as
large as our stoutest men of the present
times; even our Lamberts and Irish Gi-
ants, would be like mere babies beside
them.—The Israelitish emissaries, who
were sent to view the promised land, told
the people at their return that they had
seen "Giants of the race of Anak," who
were of so monstrous a size that common
men were "but as grasshoppers to them."

The bed of Og, king of Bashan, was
nine cubits long, equal to fifteen feet—Go-
liath was six cubits and a span, i.e. ten feet
seven inches in height.—These chaps must
have been terrible, and no doubt they made
sweeping work in the destruction of their
enemies in the field of battle. But terrific
as they no doubt were, they were mere
children to one which Calmet gives an ac-
count of, the skeleton of whom was found
in taking down an old wall, about six
leagues from Thessalonica; "he was ninety-
six royal feet in length, his skull would
hold fifteen bushels of corn, French mea-
sure, one of his teeth weighed fifteen
pounds."—A royal giant truly—and lest
some quibbling sceptic should doubt the
story, it is bolstered up by the attestation
of Father Jerom de Rhetel, a Capuchin and
Catholic missionary in the Levant.—Nei-
ther Diodorus Siculus, nor Strabo, nor
Scaliger, has favoured the world with any
opinions respecting this wonderful Giant,
therefore, to clear up the difficulty with
which future antiquarians may surround
this marvellous jagged, we will conjecture
that he must have been no other than "Jack
the Giant killer," and that there was a
hole in the wall where he crept in and out
like a ground squirrel, and the people
watching a favourable opportunity stopped
up the hole and corked him in, in the same
manner as we shavers used to serv- humble
bees and yellow jackets, by plastering up
their nests with mud. The existence of a
race of Giants has been doubted by some,

and they maintain that these spoken of in
scripture were men somewhat above the
common size, more famous for strength,
for violence and crimes than for their won-
derful size. There is no doubt but the ha-
bits and customs of mankind are very much
changed from those of ancient times, and
that the refinements of vice, of luxury, &c.,
together with other causes, have dimini-
shed the strength and size of human bodies,
for there are no such men as Giants in our
days.

FRAMPTON.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

CATS.

We are often greatly mistaken and im-
posed upon by others in ascribing prop-
erties to things that do not belong to them,
which are merely notions, and have their
origin in fabulous accounts delivered down
to us from the days of superstitious igno-
rance and barbarism. Of this character is
the idle notion of cats sucking the breath
of infants. A marvellous story, tending
to foster this ridiculous idea is republished
in your Post last Saturday from a Rhode
Island paper. The extravagance of the
story rather confutes itself—the Cat spoken
of, must have been a strange cat at least,
a very uncommon cat; for besides the prop-
ensity to suck breaths, she had a propen-
sity to break windows—for which and prop-
ensity she deserved to be killed. It is a
well known fact that cats are very fond of
children who caress them; they love to pur-
round them, to repose themselves in their
laps, and to share the same pillow with
them in their sleep.—From this fond attach-
ment arises all the danger to be apprehend-
ed.—More than once have I seen an infant
nearly suffocated by a cat quailing upon
the face of the little sufferer half smothered
in its cradle. I have no doubt but the
breath of infants has sometimes been ex-
tinguished in this manner, but cats have
no "propensity to suck the breath of in-
fants" in the manner described in the New-
port story.

R.

The Bride with two Bridegrooms.

The following singular circumstance is said to
have recently taken place in one of the counties
of England, and is at present a subject of con-
versation among the gossips of Lewisham and
Sydenham, and the vicinity.

A young lady, of great mental and personal at-
tractions, was betrothed to a young man of her
own rank in life. The day was fixed, and the ring
bought that was to unite them. In the interim
the lady had to visit a friend at Waltham, and availed
herself of one of the days upon which Camberwell
Fair was held, for that purpose. The kindness of
her friends, and the attentions of the fair dandies
her longer than she intended. But still she
was determined to get to Sydenham, and proceed
to her home. She was shortly overtaken by a
stout young man, in the working dress of a brick-
layer, and it being now dark, she determined to
keep up with him. The bricklayer addressed her
civilly, told her how far he was going, and offered
her his protection, which she accepted. In short,
the lady arrived safe at home, and the happy
wedding of bride and groom proceeded on his journey.
The evening previous to the bride being led
between the heroine and her intended husband, while
walking together in the fields, he perceived some
plans for their future comfort and happiness, they
were met by a young gentleman unknown to either
of them, who accosted the young lady by name,
inquired after her health, and hoped she felt no ill
effects from the night damp, in walking home from
Camberwell Fair with him a few nights ago. This
address greatly embarrassed the young lady, and
threw all the thoughts of jealous Othello into the
mind of her lover, who abruptly questioned his
bride as to her having been at the fair without his
knowledge. The lady could not deny the fact, but
denied ever having seen the stranger, while he
persisted that he not only saw her at the fair, but
conducted her home from it.

The green-eyed monster had now got complete
possession of the bridegroom; and, after upbraid-
ing his bride with infidelity, and threatening the
stranger with his vengeance, he rushed away, leav-
ing her in the care of the gentleman. The lady's
discreet was really indecipherable. To be suspect-
ed of improper conduct, could not by any innocent
mind be brooked; but to be so by her future hus-
band, and left by him under the care of a stranger,
was beyond suffering. The stranger, after trying
to soothe her mind as much as possible, is re-
ported to have said—"The person who has now left
you, Madam, is undeserving of your hand, since
he doubts your honour. I have seen and loved
you for these two years; although my humble rank
prevented me the happiness of conversing with you,
until my escorting you home from Camberwell
Fair. For you must be pleased to know, that I
am the gallant bricklayer, as you kindly termed
me, when you took me by the hand on your getting
safely in the gate on that occasion." The young
lady had now a perfect recollection of his voice—a
person, although the latter was altered by a differ-
ent dress—but still her mind was greatly agitated;
and when she was about to speak her protector
interrupted her: "Since I conveyed you home from
Camberwell, my uncle, who was a builder, died,
and left me seven hundred pounds per annum. I
am, besides, well acquainted with his business.—
You are a brick now, and were to be married to-
morrow. You must continue to be for two days longer
or then a license with my name inserted thereon as
the bridegroom. On account of my character,
the delay cannot exceed the time I have mention-
ed, and I shall not take any denial. I shall see
you home to-night, and explain myself at large to
you and your mother." All which was done, and
the gallant bricklayer is now the happy husband
of an excellent young lady; while the original
bridegroom must chew the cud of disappointment
at his own impetuosity.

THE OLIO.

"VARIETY'S THE BEST OF THINGS,
THAT GIVES IT ALL ITS FLAVOUR."

BEAUTY.

"See that charming transient flower,
Only the image of an hour;
When, fleeting spring and summer past,
Inclement winter comes at last,
Confide not, maiden, in your charms,
But yield your claims to wisdom's arms."
Bellevue, 27th Dec. 1822.

MAJOR ANDRUE.

It is certainly a very singular circumstance, that Andre should, in a very satirical poem, have foretold his own fate. It was called the "Cow Chase," and was published by Livingston, at New York, in consequence of the failure of an expedition undertaken by Wayne, for the purpose of collecting cattle. Great liberties were taken with the American Officers employed on the occasion—
"Harry Lee and his dragons,
And Proctor with his cannon."
But the point of his irony seemed particularly aimed at Wayne, whose entire baggage, he asserts, was taken, containing—
"His congress dollars, and his prog,
His military speeches;
His corn-stalk whiskey for his prog,
Black stockings and blue breeches."
And concludes by observing, that it is necessary to check the current of his satire,
"Least the same warrior-driver Wayne,
Should catch and hang the poet."

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE ITINERANT—No. XIV. —A thing of shreds and patches.

RELIGION.—How sublimely beautiful, how divinely excellent are the precepts of religion; it is the heavenly foundation on which the soul builds its hopes of lasting immortality; it is the certainty which man cannot do away. Happy is he who suffers for thy sake, O source of life eternal!—Blessed the expectation of him who waits thy sacred reward, O religion!—It is the healing balm to the wounded soul, it is the consolation of the oppressed, the hope of the sinner, and the stay of the saint—it is the offspring of Deity, unchanging, everlasting—it is the lamp that enlightens the grave, and the sun that irradiates eternity.

FINAL PIETY.—Pythecus Trim, (quoth my father) what dost thou mean by 'honouring thy father and thy mother.'—Allowing them, can't please your honour, three half pence a day out of my pay, when they grow old, said the corporal.

DISINTERESTEDNESS.—When Pedareus the Spartan, missed the honour of being elected one of the three hundred who held a distinguished rank in the city, he went home extremely well satisfied, saying that he was overjoyed to find that there were three hundred men in Sparta more honourable than himself.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A few days before the death of Dr. Fothergill, a gentleman much addicted to the bottle, and possessed of few virtues, applied to him for advice. Being introduced, the doctor who had some knowledge of his person, which however he chose to conceal, enquired what was his ailment, to which the other replied, he was very well in health, ate well, drank well, and slept well, but wished to know how he might be guarded against sudden snafus. The venerable physician gave him a prescription for his complaint, in the following deserved reproof—Do justice, love mercy, walk humbly before God, and do not snap the bottle too often.

A CURE FOR ENVY.—Dost thou envy another's wealth? Be as industrious, as prudent, and as persevering as he, and then thou shalt find thy disorder gradually to abate, and finally, entirely subside. Dost thou envy another for the beauty of their person? Study the philosophy of the eye, and then shalt thou learn that beauty lives only among the virtuous, which is a sure antidote to the malignant poison of thy disorder. Dost thou envy another's good name? Be as good, as just, and as useful as he, and thy health shall be as fresh as the morning rose.

GEOGRAPHY.—Sam. Foote who had a sovereign contempt for his wife, once said to his friend Murphy, 'you may learn geography from her face, on one side you may see the BLUE MOUNTAINS, on the other the BLACK FOREST, then the RED SEA, and here (pointing to his head) you may evidently behold the rocks of Scilly.'

PROVERBS.—There are often men of inaccurate mind, but fond of talk, and when their memories fail they borrow of their imaginations. A shepherd had told his master that he had seen a hundred and five crows in one of his fields. 'You cannot count so many,' replied the farmer. 'Possibly not sir,' replied the boy, 'but I counted five, and I dare say there were an hundred beside.'

ANECDOTE.—A French trader resident in Oxford, England, of the name of Duncan, called on a mercer for a waistcoat pattern, but could not recollect the name of the material he wished for—He said he thought it was 'de English for de Diablic.' The mercer mentioned several names of his infernal highness, such as Old Nick, Boelzebub, &c. 'No no, it was not dat,' was the reply. At length he thought of Satan; 'O dat is vat I vant,' said Duncan, 'I vant a SATAN VEST COAT.' W. P. S.

THE FIRST QUAKER.

An old Indian being at a tavern in New York, met with a gentleman who gave him some liquor, and becoming lively, boasted that he could read and write English. The gentleman, willing to gratify him in displaying his knowledge, begged leave to propose a question, to which the old man consented. He then asked, 'who was the first Quaker?' The Indian immediately replied, 'Father Abraham,' and directly asked the gentleman, 'who was the first Quaker?' He said it was not quite certain, as he never differed very much in their opinions. The Indian perceiving the gentleman unable to read, he questioned, put his finger in his mouth as expressive of his astonishment, and looking steadfastly at him for some time, told him, that 'Abraham was the first Quaker, for he would not pull off his hat to Adam.'

Moral Honesty.—They that cry down moral honesty, cry down that which is a great part of religion—my duty towards God and my duty towards man—What care I to see a man run after a sermon, if he comes and chews it as soon as he comes home! On the other side, morality must not be without religion; for, if so, it may change, as I see convenience. Religion must govern it. If that has not religion to govern his morality, is not a whit better than my mastiff dog; so long as you stroke him and please him, and do not pinch him, he will play with you as fleetly as may be; he is a very good moral mastiff, but without religion for if you hurt him, he will fly into your face and tear out your throat.

A man, after leaping over an enormous elephant, and five camels placed abreast, thought it necessary to make this exclamation: 'There was a time,' said he, in the presence of Nadir Shah, 'that I could boast of being a great leaper; but now, alas! age has deprived me of my agility.' The classic reader will not fail to call to mind old Entellus in the *Aeneid*, who, after vanquishing Dares, and cleaving with a blow of his fist the skull of a bullock, which was the prize of his victory, exclaims, 'Judge, ye Trojans, what was the strength of this arm, before age had robbed me of my vigor.'

An Irish journey up the Country.—What a blessed possession is that lightness of heart, and buoyancy of spirit which enables a man to ride above this 'sea of troubles,' and turn their enmity aside with an easy and good-humoured joke. An Irish sailor, who had seen long service in the East Indies, without touching terra firma, was unluckily snatched up in the 'Chops of the Channel,' on his return home, and sailed for another long cruise off Ferrol. During a gale of wind the vessel was run ashore 'high and dry,' and Pat, being an active fellow, was sent forward on the bowsprit to clear away. As soon as he had reached the end of it, he called out to a fellow countryman—'Arrah, Honey, come here and smell the primroses; by—I haven't been so far up the country these seven years.'

A BAPTISMAL MISTAKE.—A citizen accustomed to the signature of the firm in which he was a partner, having to sign the baptismal register of one of his children, entered it as the son of Smith, Jones & Co.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he still continues to manufacture Boot Trees, Lasts, &c. at No. 13 Dock-street, where he hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of patronage. dec 28—dlf

JEWELLERY, &c.

SAMUEL WITTINGTON, 119 Chestnut street, returns thanks to his friends and customers for the encouragement he has received, and informs them that they can be supplied, as usual, with Jewellery in its various branches, at wholesale, of his own manufacture, on the most reasonable terms. Ladies can be supplied, as heretofore, with ornamental hair work, in all its branches, in a private room adjoining the store. oct 3—6m

The Select Didactic Seminary, in Fromberger's Court (Second street, between Market and Arch) which is now vacated, will be re-opened on the 26th inst. A class will be instructed in Drawing and Penmanship on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week. A class will also be opened for instructing Adults in English Grammar, on principles calculated to insure a good knowledge of parsing in 25 lessons. Application may be made at the Seminary, or at No. 13, opposite. PARDON DAVIS, oct 3—6m

J. CAMPBELL, Mercer & Taylor, HAS commenced business at the South-East corner of DOCK and SECOND STREETS, where orders will be thankfully received, punctually attended to, and executed in the most fashionable manner, at the following prices:

FOR MAKING
A Tight-bodied Coat, \$5 50
A Frock do. 5 50
A pair of Trowsers, 1 25
A Vest, 1 25
nov 9—6m

HAT STORE,

NO. 131 NORTH THIRD STREET, Philadelphia.
C. P. WILLMARTH offers to the public whose patronage he solicits, Water-Proof Imitation Beaver Hats, which are surpassed by none in cheapness and durability. oct 27—f

BARGAINS.

CONSISTING OF Knives and Forks, Brass Andirons, Shovel and Tongs, Spoons, Gridirons, Coffee Mills, Skillets, Dutch Ovens, Patent Metal Tea Kettles, Sauce Pans, Wafers' Bread and Knife Trays, Soufflers and Trays, Flatirons, Candlesticks, Fryng Pans, Tea Caddies, Ladles, Steelyards, Curry Combs, Gimblets, Scissors, Shoe Knives and Tacks, Awl Blades, Ruffle Irons, Padlocks, Plated Castors, Britannia Metal Tea and Coffee Pots, Looking Glasses, &c. with a general variety of other articles not herein enumerated, all of which will be sold at lower rates than can be purchased elsewhere. CHARLES K. SERVOS, No. 53 North-Third street, east side, third house from Market at. N. B. Also an assortment of TRUNKS and SHEET IRON STOVES. oct 31—ly

JOSEPH RICHARDS, RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has recommenced the grocery business in the store, No. 22 NORTH SECOND STREET, adjoining Christ Church, where he has now on hand and for sale, a general and well selected assortment of every article in his line, such as very superior Old Cognac and Bordeaux Brandy, 1st and 4th proof—Holland Gin, Weesp Anchor—Jamaica Spirits—Antigua and St. Croix—L. P. Madeira Wine—Teneriffe, Lisbon, Dry and Sweet Malaga, Port and Claret do. in bottles or draft—Cherry Brandy—with an assortment of Cordials and other Domestic Liquor—Fresh Bordeaux Sallad Oil, by the basket or bottle—Green and Black Teas, of the latest importations in market—Coffee—Brown Sugar and Loaf Sugar—Boston Chocolate, No. 1—Philadelphia do.—Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Allspice, Pepper and Ginger—Raisins—Powder and Shot—Honey—W. I. and Sugar House Molasses—and a variety of articles which it is unnecessary to mention. oct 16—f

BOOKS.

THE Subscriber most respectfully informs the public, that he gives the utmost value for laborious and small parcels of Books, exchanged on the most liberal terms. EDWARD M. GREEKE, dec 21—6m No. 23, South Front street.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the great encouragement he has already received, wishes a continuance of the public patronage as he has a large and general assortment of Apple, Peach, Pear, Cherry, Plum and Apricot Trees, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms. JOSEPH FREMEL, N. B. Catalogue to be had of the Subscriber. Addressed to, N. J. Oct. 13, 1822. (19—6m)

A. ATKINSON'S
Superior Patent Spring Riding Saddles and Patent Laporte Bridges, &c. HAVING purchased of JOHN J. MCNEIL, of the city of New-York, the sole and entire right of making and vending his newly invented SPRING SEAT and SPRING POINTED SADDLES, within the city and county of Philadelphia, offers them for sale. At his Saddle and Harness Manufactory, No. 3 North Fifth street. Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and see the principle on which they are constructed—Nearly two years' trial of the above Saddles in New-York, has rendered comments unnecessary—confidence of their utility he offers them to the public, that they may decide on their superiority. The Laporte Bridges are constructed in such a manner as to curb the most vicious Horse without injuring him, and with perfect ease and safety to the rider. They are well adapted for Ladies, and persons not in the practice of riding, as it gives them full power over their Horses in cases of fright. They can also be applied to harness of every description. Also, for sale, an assortment of Superior STEEL and PLATED BITS and STIRRUPS. N. B. Gentlemen can be accommodated with Spring Saddles for trial, if required. June 15—4f

To Merchants and others.
JONES & HARRISON, 518, Wadlen, Cotton Dye, Shawl, &c. No. 1023 Arch St. south side, a few doors above Fifth, beg leave to inform their friends, customers and the public in general, that they have removed from No. 98 Union, to this old Dyeing establishment, and have fitted it up in a manner that is now calculated to Dye, Restore, and refit Piece Goods of every description, equal to any other establishment in this city. They, therefore, respectfully solicit a share of public patronage, under the full assurance of being able to give the utmost satisfaction in the performance of their work. N. B. Black for mourning or any other family articles dyed to pattern, or cleaned at the shortest notice. A large Iron Pan, suitable for Soap boilers or Glue manufacturers, for Sale cheap. oct 14—4f

QUILL MANUFACTORY.
KEYBORG & HAGEDORN, No. 41 Chestnut, Philadelphia, has on hand and offers for sale, all kinds of Clarified Yellow and White Manufactured QUILLS, from \$2 50 to \$25 the thousand. aug 3—4f

THE SUBSCRIBER
Offers for sale, at his Manufactory, No. 36 Carvers Alley, a few doors from Third st. directly opposite Girard's Bank, an extensive supply of Boots and Shoes, of various kinds and qualities. Also, a handsome assortment of Eastern shoes. aug 3—4f JOSEPH COGGINS.

NEW SERIES.
IN less than 60 days a 4th class of the popular and judicious new series lotteries will be determined in the usual time of 5 minutes!! The unprecedented dispatch and punctuality of payment in those lotteries daily increase the number of its admirers, while its acknowledged superiority in doing away entirely all that suspense and anxiety attending the drawing on the old plan, and in its infallibility to error, has as it was confidently anticipated, received the unanimous patronage of distant as well as local adventurers. As the following scheme is formed on the combination of 33 Nos. packages of 11 embracing those numbers, have been purchased of the manager, each package of which will be insured to draw \$50 in prize, thus securing to the purchaser nearly one half of his venture, and his 11 shares, for prizes of sterling magnitude. But to those who cannot well lay out so much cash for such a short period, another mode is afforded them of paying their addresses to the goddess precisely on an equality with the former method, as respects chances; that is, on their paying the difference between what a package must of necessity draw and the present price of one. The sums then to be advanced will be—

On a whole package \$48 00
Do. halves 21 50
Do. quarters 10 75
Do. eighths 5 38
Also single tickets and shares in a variety of fancy numbers.

Union Canal Lotteries,
NEW SERIES,
ARCHIBALD MINTYRE, Manager.
SCHEME of the Fourth Class.
1 Prize of \$5,000 is \$5,000
1 do 2,000 is 2,000
1 do 1,500 is 1,500
3 do 500 is 1,500
4 do 400 is 1,600
28 do 30 is 1,400
56 do 35 is 1,400
196 do 16 is 3,136
1890 do 8 is 15,120
2180 Prizes. \$32,736
3376 Blanks.
\$436 Tickets at \$6 \$32,736
Will be drawn on the 31h February next, or sooner.

SCHEME of the Fifth Class.
1 Prize of \$6,000 is \$6,000
1 do 4,000 is 4,000
1 do 1,958 is 1,958
5 do 1,500 is 4,500
4 do 1,000 is 4,000
31 do 100 is 3,100
31 do 50 is 1,550
62 do 25 is 1,550
186 do 16 is 2,932
2325 do 6 is 13,950
2645 Prizes. \$42,840
4495 Blanks.
7140 Tickets at 6 dollars. \$42,840
Will be drawn on the 24 April next, or sooner.

Capital prizes, as in the former classes, for sale at P. CANFIELD'S Pennsylvania State Lottery Office, No. 127, Chestnut street, nearly opposite and between the Post Office and United States' Bank.

Where the grand capitals of \$10,000 and \$5000 in the last Lottery were sold and immediately paid—and where the cash will be paid for all prizes, sold at the above office, as soon as drawn. Orders, post paid, thankfully received, and promptly attended to—Clubs dealt with on the most favorable terms. dec 14—4f

THIMBLE MANUFACTORY.
THE Subscriber continues the manufacture of GOLD and SILVER THIMBLES, at his old stand, No. 65, Arch Street, between Second and Third Streets, on as low terms and as good quality as can be obtained. Also has on hand an assortment of Jewellery, Silver Spoons, &c. &c. nov 23—4f JAMES PETERS.

CROWLEY & FARR,
WATCH-MAKERS, No. 106, Market Street, between 3d and 4th streets, have for sale an assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold and Silver Patent Lever Watches. Also, a variety of fine Gold Chains, Seals, Keys, Jewellery, &c. &c., which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms. oct 5—4f

JOHN MC-CLOUD, 46 Market street,
Ks constantly on hand, a large and general assortment of Ready made HATS, which he will sell at very reduced prices. Customers supplied at a short notice, on reasonable terms. aug 3—4f

FRUIT TREES FOR SALE.
The Subscriber, thankful for the great encouragement he has already received, wishes a continuance of the public patronage as he has a large and general assortment of Apple, Peach, Pear, Cherry, Plum and Apricot Trees, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms. JOSEPH FREMEL, N. B. Catalogue to be had of the Subscriber. Addressed to, N. J. Oct. 13, 1822. (19—6m)

JEHU BURTON, Printer,
BACK of 411 Chestnut street—Book Printing, Cards, Blanks, Circulars, Hand-bills, &c. executed with neatness and dispatch on the most liberal terms. nov 30—4f

REMOVAL.
THE Subscriber has removed his GOLD and SILVER THIMBLE and FINE CLOTH MANUFACTORY, from No. 65 South Second street, to No. 45 Chestnut street, above Second—Where he will continue to manufacture, and keep constantly for sale, the most superior quality of Thimbles, for the use of friends and the public for former friends. He solicits a continuance of their patronage. nov 16—6m JACOB STOKES.

CABINET WARE ROOM.
No. 28 NORTH FIFTH STREET.
THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has on hand a variety of fashionable FURNITURE, made of the best materials, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms. All orders promptly executed. nov 8—4f JOHN JAMES.

MR. PERSICO.
HAVING returned to this city, takes pleasure in the duty of expressing his thanks to his friends for their past patronage, and informing them that he will resume his profession, in taking the Miniature, at a very moderate price, at No. 28 North Fifth street, the Office lately occupied by Messrs. Swift and Browne, where he solicits a renewal of past favors. Private Lessons will be given in the art of DRAWING—or, Mr. P. will attend at the Schools. For further information apply at his room. nov 10—4f

AUTHORITIES.
ALL Authorities prove that the teeth can be saved—but never unless mankind are informed in this city it has been said that public information from the pen of the Dentist is unfashionable in the poor world. All history proves that man will continue, in that woman was never known to refuse her services when the public welfare was in danger. Ye fair be cautious, keep this great truth in view. Public information is a friend to you. Williams performs every operation which saves the teeth without giving pain, extracting tooth only excepted. The teeth are destroyed by pressure—What can give another cause? England gives none—it said that our most eminent dentists appear in English writers on the teeth. For one dollar Williams performs every operation requiring a fine teeth in the month and derivate terms. Offer, \$1 161 First street, oct. 19—4f R. WILLIAMS, Dentist.

LEATHER STORE.
ABRAHAM WINNEMORE, at No. 111 North Third street, has constantly on hand, a large stock of LEATHER, which he can dispose of at cash or approved notes, as can be obtained in the city.

S. PAGE & SON,
BROKERS, SCRIVENERS AND ACCOUNTANTS, No. 8, South Fifth street. Persons having money to put out at interest, may be accommodated with a variety of property in the city or county—Also, bills, bonds, and notes of discount at their office, where Real Estate of every description, Mortgages, Military Bank Stock and Ground Rents, are bought and sold; Commission; Naturalization Papers for Aliens drawn; Pensions secured; Mechanics' notes posted; Insolvents' Petitions drawn, and all business attended to throughout. Writings of all kinds correctly executed; Money always to be had on good security; and generally in the performance of all duties or services, wherein the aid of an agent or attorney may be convenient or useful. N. B. A Register of Real Estate, &c. kept for inspection and insertion. Fifty cents charge for an entry. June 1822

FREDERICK KLETT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, 64 North Second street, No. 261, N. E. corner of Chestnut and Second streets, respectfully offers to his friends, Country Merchants, Dyers and Fullers, a good assortment of Drugs, Medicines, and Dye stuffs, such as Logwood, Redwood, Nicaragua Wood, Turmeric, Copperas, Verdigris, Madder, Indigo, Woad, Oil Vitriol, Aqua Fortis, Sulphuric Acid, Cochineal, &c. Dry and Ground White Lead, Red Lead, Orange Mineral, Litharge, Vermilion, Prussian Blue, Chromic Yellow, Bone Ash, Stone Ochre, Philadelphia and Patent Green, Whiting, &c., with a general assortment of Window Glass.

The above articles will be sold on reasonable terms. Prompt attention will be paid to all orders which may be favoured with, and packed in the most careful manner. July 15—4f

LEGHORN HATS.
AT MRS. KNEELAND'S Fashionable Leghorn and Split Straw Bonnet store, No. 31 North Second street. Just received by ste arrival, 25 Cases LEGHORN HATS, viz. 6 cases for Ladies, Nos. from 28 to 60 1 do. do. (gipsy) 32 to 50 5 do. Mince 13 to 23 1 do. do. 26 to 35 1 do. do. (gipsy) 15 to 25 1 do. do. 19 to 24 3 do. do. 8 to 13 Together with several cases on hand, for men and boys, all of which will be sold by the case or otherwise, at the lowest market prices. Also, one case of Silk Straw Hats, imitation of Leghorn, superior, if possible, for beauty—Nos. 30 to 60. Also, Split Straw Bonnets, by the case or otherwise. Also, plain and figured black and colored Canton Grapes; Nankin figured do. do. Black Shawls, 7-4 Cape Shawls, bird-eye Hdkh with a general assortment of Fancy Goods, as usual. N. B. A full supply of the above goods, are kept at No. 9, North Second street. oct 13—4f

DANIEL COLLINS,
BEASS & BELL FOUNDER, BELL-HANGER, AND LOCKSMITH, Rack of No. 42, South Fifth Street, below Walnut. nov 30—4f

To Fullers and Manufacturers.
FULLERS BOARDS, of a superior quality, for sale by RICHARDS JOHNSON, No. 31 Market street. Also, for sale as above a large and general assortment of good Blank Books, Paper, Stationery, &c. which together with a large stock of School and Miscellaneous Books, will be sold at the lowest market prices. Court and Merchant's Account Books ruled to order and bound to any pattern. QUILLS taken in exchange. oct 7—4f

ADAMS & BURTON,
BOOK-BINDERS, No. 32, CHURCH ALLEY. All orders in their line will be thankfully received and punctually attended to with neatness and dispatch on the most liberal terms, &c. nov 30—4f

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST
Is published once a week, at two dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance, or once a month, if not paid before the end of the year. All subscriptions out of the city must be regularly remitted, in advance, otherwise the paper will be discontinued at the close of the period for which payment has been made. A wish to discount the paper on the part of City subscribers must be made known previous to the expiration of the time subscribed for, or the engagement will be considered good for six months. Subscribers will have the privilege to insert advertisements, throughout the year, in the Post, of half a square, by paying an additional dollar in advance. All Letters or Communications, through the Post-Office, must be post paid.